

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Herbert W. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
In Advance: \$1.00
Per Year: \$10.00
Single Copies: 5 Cts.NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
F. A. CHASE, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE
F. A. CHASE, 87 Washington St.SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE
C. E. Sheridan & Co., 40 Francisco Bldg.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 1, 1900.

HOW TO VOTE.

Don't be startled at this heading. Democrats, or Republicans, or any other kind of partisans. We do not intend to advise you what ticket to support, or which candidate to vote for. That is something on which you must decide for yourself. It is charged that the "Mormon" Church authorities have their people tied up in buntings, and that when they pull the string the great-dreaded members jump as they are told. We need not say to our people that this is utterly false. But other folks may believe the untrue, and they can be easily deceived if they will only look at the division that prevails among the "Mormons" on party lines, and the vigor and sometimes undue vehemence they display in their choice and their antipathies.

What we wish to explain to the voters of Utah is, the manner in which to mark the ballots that are provided by law for them to cast on Tuesday next. With those who intend to vote their party ticket straight, there can be no misunderstanding. If they mean to vote the Republican ticket whole, they will merely put a cross up in the circle below the eagle, that is all. If they wish to vote the Democratic ticket in its entirety, they will simply put a cross in the circle beneath the rooster, and "let it go at that." So with any other ticket on the ballot; a cross in the circle below the party emblem will be sufficient.

But there are many voters who talk of scratching ballots. They want to vote for the head of one ticket and the other candidates on another ticket. Some desire to mix things considerably, and wish to select men from each great party whom they feel they can consistently support, and they do not understand how to mark their ballots correctly. It is for their benefit that we endeavor to explain "how to vote."

Persons who are duly registered, on receiving the blank ballot will retire to the voting booth, where they can prepare in secret the ticket they wish to support. Suppose they wish to scratch out a few names on their party ticket. They can put the cross in the circle under the party emblem, draw a line through the names they wish to throw out, and mark a cross in the square by the name of each candidate on the other ticket whom they desire to support. Only, they must be careful not to mark a cross opposite more names than they have scratched. Where there are a number of candidates for the same office, this is important to be remembered.

The whole proceeding is very simple when it is once understood. But unless it is clearly explained, there are many voters who will become confused, when they look at the array of names and tickets on the big Australian ballot. If they wish to vote for the majority of names on a party ticket they should put a cross in the circle at the head, and draw a line through those they desire to reject; they can vote for as many persons on another ticket for the same offices as those they have scratched, or not, just as they choose. If they wish to scratch the majority of names on a ticket, they need not put a cross up at the head, but should mark a cross against each name they want to vote for. However, if they do both it will not invalidate the vote.

In making changes on the tickets, voters must be very careful not to put a cross in the circle at the head of more than one ticket; when more than one circle is marked, the vote will be rejected. If they wish to substitute the name of some person that does not appear on the printed ballot, for one they scratched, they may do so and it will be counted for the person whose name is thus substituted. But it will not be likely to do him any good in the count, because the majorities will certainly be for the candidates whose names are printed on the ballots.

When voting on the question of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, the word "yes" or "no" must be written in the square opposite the question. This is a very important matter, and every citizen is interested in the changes suggested. Explanations are very much needed concerning these alterations in the fundamental law of the State, which might never be made without grave necessity and careful consideration.

Now, if the voters who have secured registration, and thereby the right to cast their ballots on Tuesday next, will exercise that right by going to the polls and showing their free choice, a duty will be performed and a privilege enjoyed which every American citizen should attend to and prize, as a sign and a power attending true political liberty.

MARRIAGE AND CITIZENSHIP.

There still seems to be some misunderstanding on the question of the citizenship of women, and their right to register and vote under the laws of the United States and of Utah. We are told that mainly through the efforts of ambitious ladies, some have been induced to register and will probably be urged to vote, who are not really citizens of the United States. If that is true, a great mistake has been made, and an offense against the law has been committed. Both the persons who have been fraudulently registered, and those who have procured such registration are liable to a criminal prosecution.

Every person born in the United States or who has been duly naturalized, is a citizen. This is United States law and applies to both sexes and persons of all ages. Citizenship of itself, however, does not entitle a person to register. The elective franchise is reserved by State laws and differs in different States. In Utah a person must not only be a citizen of the United States, but must be twenty-one years of age or more, and have resided, immediately preceding the election, one year in the State, four months in the county and sixty days in the precinct. Women as well as men may vote on these conditions if they have been duly registered.

Now observe, no person can vote who is not a citizen. A woman who was born in the United States is a citizen without being married or single. Does not signify as to that. A woman who has been duly naturalized in a competent court, is also a citizen, whether married or single. A woman born out of the United States whose parents were naturalized before she became twenty-one years of age, is a citizen without taking out naturalization papers. An alien woman who is married to a citizen and who might herself become naturalized in court, is a citizen without going through the formality of a court naturalization.

So far all is clear. Now there is some confusion of mind as to the political status of women who have entered into plural marriage. It should be distinctly understood that such a marriage conveys no political right or status. When such marriages were permitted by the Church, they were not considered to have the sanction of secular law. The relationship thus formed is not recognized by law now. A woman who was born out of the United States, and who has no other claim to citizenship than plural marriage to a citizen, is not a citizen of the United States, and has no legal right to register and vote at any election under the laws of this State.

There are circumstances attending the family relations entered into years ago, which may appear to be exceptions to the rule we have here laid down, but this is certain: If an alien woman has not been legally married to a citizen, or has not been naturalized according to law, she is not a citizen under the law and there is no mistake on that point. The remedy in such cases is to take out naturalization papers as provided by statute.

Our sole purpose in giving this explanation is to save people, who are more zealous than wise, from trouble that will certainly arise if unlawful registration is followed by unlawful voting. And every vote is unlawful and criminal, if cast by a person who is not a citizen of the United States, for every person who is registered takes an oath which, if wilfully false, is accounted perjury, and is punishable by severe penalties. It is always better to be on the safe side and that is always the right side.

A NEW CUSTOMS RULE.

Quite a number of people from Utah and surrounding States, are from time to time, going abroad, as missionaries or as tourists, and the customs rules and regulations of the United States are of interest to them. They should keep posted, as far as circumstances will allow, so as to avoid unnecessary annoyance and loss.

We notice that according to a recent ruling by the Treasury department concerning the free entry of personal effects belonging to Americans returning from a foreign land such effects "purchased abroad by residents of the United States, must be in the possession of the owners at the time of arrival in this country to entitle them to free entry."

Now this worked in one case is told by the Boston Transcript as follows: "A well known resident of one of the immediate suburbs of Boston returned from Europe about two weeks ago. In one of the large ocean steamers. Had his trunk been on the same boat with him his contents would doubtless have been entered free of duty immediately upon arrival in Boston, as every resident of America is entitled to a free admission of \$100 worth of personal effects, upon his return from a foreign port; but through no fault of the owner, his trunk was left at the wharf in Liverpool and shipped to Boston in another steamer. This unintended separation of the trunk from its owner deprived the owner of the free entry privilege, which was a small consideration compared with the subsequent difficulty in releasing the effects from the Boston Custom House. The owner has spent four days in the effort, counted twenty-three men, each of whom had something to do about the matter, and spent about \$6 in duties and expressage, about twice as much as he had to pay to the government in duty, but his greatest misfortune lies in the ultimate result. It may mean an indirect loss to him of a thousand dollars, or more, because his failure to obtain full possession of the trunk before this morning compelled him to break up an important business engagement in New York."

The Treasury department has made another ruling relative to the effects of a Boston man who returned from Japan without his trunk, which were sent after him. The department says that such effects as have been used by the applicant for a period of not less than one year may be admitted to free entry, as well as personal effects of domestic origin which were taken abroad by the applicant, but all personal effects that are of a foreign origin or were bought abroad by the applicant will be subject to duty under the new regulations, and an examination of each case cannot be waived in this instance.

It is claimed that much goods was fraudulently taken into the United States before these rules were made. Tourists would bring a certain amount

of personal effects with them to one port and then have trunks sent them to another port, claiming free entrance for the latter, on the plea that they could not bring them along. The travel to Europe this year has been unusually heavy, and in many instances the returning tourists were not able to secure room for their effects on the steamers with which they returned. They have been considerably inconvenienced on this account and put to considerable expense not being aware of the requirement that they must pay duty on the personal effects that they do not have in their possession at the time of landing in this country.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The twelfth census, so far as the enumeration of the population is concerned, having been completed, the most immediate question arising out of it is, what shall the congressional apportionment be? It is a matter to be determined by the Congress to be met next Tuesday, but it will be thirteen months before it will meet. It is more than likely that the basis of representation will have been determined upon some time in advance of the meeting of the Congress that will settle the question.

The present basis of representation is 175,901. The new one will most probably be 200,000. That will be an increase of 20,000 over what it is at present. In 1890, the basis was increased 21,990 over what was fixed at in 1880. It has been increased every decade since 1793, when it was 33,000 excepting in 1820, when it remained as it had been the decade before.

The basis of representation for each decade of the nation's existence, together with the whole number of representatives, is as follows:

1793	33,000	65
1800	39,000	105
1810	39,000	141
1820	39,000	141
1830	53,000	113
1840	69,000	140
1850	70,000	223
1860	93,424	223
1870	123,343	293
1880	113,912	343
1890	175,901	355

The new basis will be figured on, approximately, a population of 74,627,907.

If the basis is fixed at 200,000 it will make the whole number of representatives 375, an increase of 17. This would not be so large an increase as in 1890, when it was 31, or in 1880, when it was 32. The only time the representation has not increased on a new apportionment was in 1840 when it went down from 240 to 223. But in that year the basis was raised from 67,700 to 70,000. But in any event the size of the House will be so large as to be almost cumbersome.

SCANDINAVIAN POLITICS.

According to a German paper, The Neueste Nachrichten, quoted in the current number of The Literary Digest, a radical change of sentiment has taken place in Norway with regard to the question of union with its neighbor on the peninsula, which, for so many years, has been a topic of agitation there. The paper points out that the radical cabinet of Sten has suffered a severe defeat in the recent elections. Christianity passed out of the hands of the radical "left" party and went to conservatives.

This turn of affairs seems to have been brought about by the aid of Bjornstjerne Bjornson and his ultra-radical followers, to whom the methods of the "left" of the Sverdrup school are too slow. They attacked the Sten ministry, charging it with having plunged the country in debt, and to have made itself a laughing-stock, by its promises which were never kept. They advised the people to vote for conservative candidates rather than for the supporters of the Sten cabinet, and the advice seems to have been followed.

To one not intimately familiar with the questions at issue between the two parties, the reaction seems rather strange. The fact is that Mr. Bjornson and his friends are laboring for the establishment of a republican form of government, and they may possibly believe that the restoration of the conservative party to power may better serve that purpose, by widening the gulf between the government and the liberal masses of the people. In this, however, they may be mistaken. It is no secret that the radical agitators in both Scandinavian kingdoms are suspected of laboring in the interests of Russia, but the recent occurrences in Finland have had the effect of making the Scandinavians suspicious of any schemes that may weaken their power for defense.

This phase of the situation has recently been brought to public notice in Free Russia, a paper published in London, in which the following appeared: "There is no doubt that Russian influences have been and are still at work in order to create a split between the two small nations occupying the Scandinavian peninsula. The object of these endeavors is evident to everybody. Nor can it be denied that the appeals of one of the leaders of the Norwegian radicals made in Russian papers for Russia's automatic sympathy and aid in the endeavors of the Norwegian radicals to break the union between Norway and Sweden, have been, to say the least, in the highest degree foolish. Certainly the small grievances of the political parties in the two Scandinavian countries against one another, real or imaginary, do not justify an appeal to the great despotic government of the world, which besides, is watching every opportunity to seize part, if not the whole of those countries."

CUBAN CONVENTION.

The question of establishing an independent government in Cuba appears to be one not easy of solution. The constitutional convention to meet shortly in Havana may have work to do for several months before the instrument is to be formulated will be acceptable both to Cubans and to this country.

There seems to be a number of politicians who expect remunerative offices. They desire the division of the little island into six independent States, but it is evident that such an arrangement would be of advantage only to office-seekers. It would be about as expeditious as the Spanish government was the example set by the South American republics in financial matters is

not encouraging to a small nation starting out with heavy indebtedness. Independence means expensive diplomatic and military budgets. If Cuba's autonomy is to be preserved, the island needs a navy somewhat in accord with modern requirements. A single ship, with up-to-date equipments would be a heavy tax upon her resources. Cuba might borrow money to build ships, strengthen her fortifications, and create an adequate army, but she would virtually be in the power of the nation that advances the money. Her independence would be an empty form, were she to pledge all her resources to foreign powers. She would become the Turkey of this continent, and a continuous menace to the interests of this country.

The constitutional convention will have to consider all such matters, but if its members have anything of the spirit that animated the framers of the United States Constitution, and if they are willing to take advice from the people that freed them from Spanish oppression, they will work out the problems before them with the sole aim of benefiting their country. Should, on the contrary, partisan considerations prevail, their work will be built upon the sand, and it will fall in the first storm that may arise.

The Carlist uprising was somewhat ahead of time. This is a case where early rising was a grave fault.

Both parties claim the majority of the registered voters in this city and county. That is the way of politicians.

A Tennessee mother killed her son with an ax because he smoked cigarettes. It seems he was doomed in any event.

Much is being said these days about how citizens should vote. They should vote as American citizens and as they think right.

The Ogden Standard advocates the muzzling of Hobson. All right, but what will the kissing girls do then, poor things?

Defaulter Alvord when in Boston, assumed the name of Smith. Ordinarily that name would be better protection than the maelstrom of a great city.

Are intending voters paying any attention to the proposed constitutional amendments? They are important, and if adopted may affect the people of the State very materially.

Sir Thomas Lipton only made some three hundred thousand dollars out of his corner in pork when he might have made millions. Evidently Sir Thomas is not hogish.

The Marquis de Lansdowne appears to be somewhat persona non grata in his own country. Not so his wife. She is one of the handsomest and most popular women in England.

Boni de Castelforte is indignant that George Gould should have been appointed trustee for Countess de Castellane. The indignation is all right, but the trusteeship means money in his pocket eventually.

It is semi-authoritatively denied that Germany wants to lease a coaling station from Venezuela. Such denial is timely and will stop adverse criticism by the press of this country. The United States and Germany are on good terms and nothing that might disturb them should be allowed to come between the two countries.

The registration of voters exceeds by about three thousand the registration in 1896. This is gratifying in every respect. What is needed now is that the 20,000 voters go to the polls on Tuesday next and cast their ballots. The elective franchise is the American citizen's highest political privilege, for it is the guarantee of his rights and liberty. Can any citizen afford not to exercise it?

Comprehensive instructions regarding the demands of the United States for indemnity to be made on China have been sent Minister Conger. While the letter of the instructions is not made public it is said the demands will be moderate. This does not imply that they will not be adequate for the injuries that American citizens and interests have sustained. On the contrary, that they are moderate would seem to indicate that they are adequate; otherwise, that they are just and not punitive.

ALVORD'S DEFECTIONS.
New York Mail and Express.

These latest defections show that neither party will get the better of the cunning of man. Human ingenuity can still find a way to overcome and thwart them. It is a constantly narrowing way, however, and it has more dangerous and unexpected turns in it for the culprit than ever; but the fact that a note-teller can cover up a defection more than a year, until it appears through a series of years, until it appears that the path to wrong-doing, despite all the efforts to control it, still remains broad enough for one to cut a pretty wide swath in—for a time.

Baltimore Sun.

Confidence, it is said, must be placed in somebody, even in a bank. Some people are honest, and it was reasonable to trust an employee who had us in this case for over 20 years been apparently the business of bank directors to be truthful, but to be vigilant. An honest employee will not object to close scrutiny of his acts, in or out of banking hours, and the dishonest one need not be considered. The moral of the story is that of \$99,000, seems to be that examining and directing their work more thoroughly and that directors should be influenced by the patent fact that no official can honestly live beyond his income from ascertainable sources.

Springfield Republican.

A noteworthy feature of the First National bank defection to New York is that the defector, Alvord, lived as on the face and eyes of the bank officers, his neighbors, and the public generally, a family man, and even ran his own tracks. He entertained lavishly and lived sumptuously in the open day, and this on a salary of \$2,500. A well-known professional frequenter of the known tricks in New York is credited with the statement that he can point to a dozen bank cashiers who are heavy bettors on a family and are in a better position than a 10-years' salary within a month.

whether the responsible bank officials approve or overlook, when they do know what is this going on.

New York Evening Sun.
The only way to check the bookkeeping is to call in the pass-books of depositors and other claims against the bank, and see whether they agree with the bank's own showing. This has never been done, we believe, in a public examination, except where suspicion had already lodged against the bank. It involves inconvenience to the depositors, and, unless enforced upon all banks and made a common rule, would be injurious to the credit of any particular bank. It would largely increase the cost of bank examinations, but it is well worth considering whether it would not pay in the end. It would not absolutely prevent defalcation, but would lessen it. So such examinations each year would be worth as much as five or six under the present system.

Boston Transcript.
There is a dispute as to how the defection of Alvord, the note-teller of the First National Bank of New York, was detected. That dispute cannot be settled yet, but possibly the fact that the United States bank examiner came a month earlier than usual to make his autumn examination had something to do with the discovery of this colossal stealing. Because the crime went undetected for years many persons will say that the system of bank examination amounts to nothing as a safeguard. This is a hasty and short-sighted view to take, for while there are defalcations committed, the fear of the unannounced and therefore unexpected visit of the United States examiner doubtless keeps some officials from tampering with the funds, and acts as a deterrent worth many times its cost.

New York World.

"His methods," says Assistant Bank Examiner Snow, "were very simple. The bank examiners should have discovered it, and so should we, but it was one little thing we all overlooked. 'I wish,' adds this official, 'I could explain his trick to you. It is so simple. We are so greatly charmed to think he could have fooled us by it.' Examinations that will discover tricks and examine who cannot be fooled by tricks that are 'so simple' would appear to be the pressing need of the time in our banking institutions."

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